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From the New York Weekly Messenger.  
**FLOWERS OF RELIGION.**  
Sweet, oh! sweet is the memory of distant friends; like the  
yellow ray of the departing sun, it falls sadly yet sweetly on  
the heart.

We always experience sensations more or  
less mournful on leaving our friends, even for  
a small space. But when we strike our house-  
hold tents and gather our little ones together  
and turn our footsteps towards far off climes,  
a world of feelings oppress the heart; and the  
associations of years rise up out of their graves  
to give pain and throw their gloomy shadows  
upon the future. It is hard to bid adieu to  
scenes familiarised by time and sweetened by  
the interchange of friendship and love. To these  
holy spots, where the lights and the shadows  
have fallen, where we have long sojourned,  
sowing in tears and reaping in joy—to these we  
are endeared by the tenderest ties. But it is  
while gazing at them for the last time, that they  
appear the most interesting. Having become  
a part of our common nature; the prospect of  
separation invests them with new charms and  
we feel a sudden heart-yearning that surprises  
while it afflicts us. After our friends have left  
us and are sleeping in the solitude of the grave,  
it is only then we seem to appreciate their worth,  
for to realize the full extent of the loss we have  
sustained. Their memory is fondly cherished,  
and their faults forgotten. So it is with the  
homes to which we have long been accustomed.  
They may be as rugged and unsightly as an al-  
pine hill, or as cold and as dreary as a Lapland-  
er's hut—but bitter may have been the cup we  
have drunk and the sorrows through which we  
have passed under their hallowed domes; but  
the light of home still sheds a radiance undim-  
med by years and beautiful even in adversity.  
To uproot the heart's affections was to thus en-  
twined about the social hearth—to break up ho-  
ly ties, exalted friendships, associations rich  
with the jewelry of the soul; is no easy task for  
the sensitive mind. The sacrifice is a great  
one and is made with bitter sighs and eyes  
red with weeping. But so it is, and so it must  
ever be with those who sojourn in these low-  
valleys. The mutations of time effect all that  
human and sport alike with the sorrows and joys  
of man. Thus we are driven along the stream  
of life ever changing with the varying current  
till we are lost in the ocean of eternity and earth  
knows us no more. How necessary then to  
live in this poor dying world with an eye fixed  
on that unchanging clime where the happy re-  
leased spirit finds shelter under the shadow of  
the Almighty's wing. There in the reunion of  
those we love on earth never again to be inter-  
rupted, we shall forget the shadows that had  
crossed our pilgrimage below—the bitter storms  
of adversity will cease to beat upon our path,  
we shall inhabit a world all our own, where  
souls in perpetual sunshine meet, arrayed in the  
wardrobe of the skies—to go out no more from  
the presence of the Lord, but to be forever with  
him, to behold his glory and sing his praises to  
all eternity.  
J. N. MERRITT.

## THE MISSING TRIBES.

Curiosity which has been on the tip-toe to  
hear the lecture of Mr. Noah on the missing  
tribes, was gratified at length on Tuesday, the  
14th ultimo, when he delivered it before a very  
crowded audience, at Clinton Hall. The sub-  
ject, which is one of history and religion, was  
deeply interesting. Every thing relating to the  
Jewish nation—to that people preserved in a  
manner so singular—the parent, we may say,  
of all religion—so venerable for its antiquity, so  
fruitful of great events, which has survived so  
many revolutions and vicissitudes, and which  
even now retain so much of the original faith—  
a religion concerning which we hear so much  
from the pulpit, and is so identified with the or-  
igin of christianity, partakes of double interest,  
coming from one who is so familiar with its his-  
tory and character as Mr. Noah, and who has  
ever laboured to elevate the reputation of his  
people, and allay those prejudices which happily  
have retreated before the march of science  
and civilization. The theory that the Ameri-  
can Indians have descended from the ten tribes  
of Israel, captured by the Assyrians, is by no  
means a novel one. All the missionaries and  
travellers among the various nations from the  
time of the Spanish conquest, were of this opin-  
ion. There were many indian festivals and  
ceremonies strikingly analogous to those of the  
Jews, but it was still considered a vague and  
indefinite idea, more as a dream, singular, yet  
unaccountable. Mr. Noah, however, carries  
out the theory in bold relief, amounting almost  
to conviction. He maintains according to Es-  
dras, that the tribes apprehensive of falling into  
idolatry, left Samaria to travel into a country  
wherein no man had ever dwelt; that they  
passed through Persia, Tartary and China, and  
reached the western coast of Asia, and crossed

to our continent through Behring's Straits, which  
being less than thirty miles wide and frequently  
frozen, presented no impediment, and spread  
themselves to Cape Horn; the more hardy  
keeping towards Labrador and the more civil-  
ized and refined to Mexico and Peru. He  
contends that the Indians have all the elements  
and principles of the Jewish persuasion; that  
their four festivals; their computation of time  
by new moons; their sacrifices, their following  
the Mosaic laws in regard to eating, and ab-  
staining from eating certain things; their num-  
erous Hebrew words; their belief in one God;  
and finally their participation in the great cov-  
enant commanded by God to Abraham, clearly  
and undoubtedly proves their origin from the  
missing tribes. These proofs following each  
other in rapid succession, required no ingenuity  
on the part of Mr. Noah to sustain his position;  
they were all strong and emphatic in themselves,  
and were corroborated by numerous missiona-  
ries, particularly Mr. Adair, who resided many  
years among our North Western Indians. He  
evidently proved that the Indians were of Asiatic  
origin, and must have descended from the  
Hebrews, the Tartars or Malays; and of the  
three nations he offered strong evidences of their  
Hebrew descent. On the antiquities in Mexi-  
co and Central America he advanced a most  
startling theory, and contended that the Pyra-  
mids to Cholula and the great temple at Palen-  
que, near Guatemala, were founded by the  
Phoenicians, who crossed from the Mediterra-  
nean after building Tyre and Carthage, and  
founded an immense empire in this country of  
the Ophite worship, and that a thousand years  
afterwards the tribes passed through Asia to this  
Continent, and fell upon the Canaanites a sec-  
ond time, and destroyed the nation and levelled  
their cities. Several Travellers, among them  
Lord Kingsborough, are firm in their belief,  
that those great antiquities were the work of the  
Phoenicians; but Mr. Noah is the first who has  
advanced the belief that those temples and cit-  
ies were razed by the irruption of the missing  
tribes from the North West coast. It is singu-  
lar, but by no means improbable, our country  
is full of evidences that it was inhabited many  
ages before the discovery by Columbus. The  
lecture throughout was listened to with intense  
interest by a very enlightened audience, and  
such has been the desire to hear it repeated,  
that we learn Mr. Noah may be induced at no  
distant day, to deliver it again.—[N. Y. Mirror.]

**A Regular Fat Man.**—"I'll tell you what it  
is, young boy constrictor," said Mr. Weller, im-  
pressively, "if you don't sleep a little less, and  
exercise a little more, you come to be a  
man you'll lay yourself open to the same sort of  
personal inconvenience as was inflicted on the  
old gen'l'm'n as wore the pig tail." "What did  
they do to him?" inquired the fat boy, in a lat-  
tering voice. "I'm a goin' to tell you," replied  
Mr. Weller; "he was one of the largest pat-  
terns as was ever turned out; regular fat man,  
as had't caught a glimpse of his own shoes for  
five and forty years." "Lor!" exclaimed Emma,  
"No, that he hadn't, my dear," said Mr. Weller;  
"and if you'd put an exact model of his own  
legs on the dinin' table afore him, he wouldn't  
ha' know'd 'em. Well, he always walks to his  
office with a very handsome gold watch-chain  
hanging out about a foot and a half, and a gold  
watch in his top pocket as was worth—I'm af-  
raid to say how much, but as much as a watch  
can be—a large, heavy, round manufacturer,  
spout for a watch, as he was for a man, with a  
big face in proportion. "You'd better not car-  
ry that 'ere watch," says the old gen'l'm'n's  
friends;—"you'll be robbed on it," says they.—  
Shall I? says he. "Yes will you," says they.—  
"Vell, says he, I should like to see the thief  
as could get this 'ere watch out, for I'm bless-  
ed if I ever can; it's such a right fit," says he,  
"and whenever I want to know what's o'clock,  
I'm obliged to stare into the bakers shops," he  
says. Well, then he laughs as hearty as if he  
was goin' to pieces, and out, he walks agin'  
with his powdered head and pig-tail, and rolls  
down the strand with the chain hangin' out  
further than ever, and the great round watch  
almost bustin' through his grey kersey smalls.

There warn't a pick pocket in all London  
as did't take a pull at that chain, but the chain  
ad never break, and the watch 'ad never come  
out, so they soon got tired o' dragging such a  
heavy old gen'l'm'n along the pavement, and  
he'd go home and laugh till the pig tail vibra-  
ted like the penderlun of a Dutch clock. At  
last, one day the old gen'l'm'n was a rollin'  
along, and he sees a pick pocket as he know'd  
by sight, a cunning, up, arm in arm with a little  
boy with a very large head. "Here's game,"  
says the old gen'l'm'n to himself, "they're a  
goin' to have another try, but it won't do."—  
So he begins a chucklin' very hearty, ven all  
of a sudden the little boy leaves hold of the  
pick-pocket's arm and rushes headforemost  
straight into the old gen'l'm'n's stomach, and  
for a moment doubled him right up with the  
pain. "Murder!" says the old gen'l'm'n. "All  
right, sir," says the pick-pocket, a whispertin'  
in his ear. And ven he comes straight agin',  
the watch and chain were gone, and what's worse  
than that, the old gen'l'm'n's digestion was all  
wrong ever afterwards, to the very last day of  
his life. So just you look about you, young  
feller, and take care that you don't get too fat.

**GREAT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.**—An article  
has appeared in the New York Express, by  
which it seems there is some hope that the Con-  
sumption may be cured by surgical means.—  
The surgeon who makes this communication,  
proposes to cure the consumption (any case  
where one of the lungs is affected) in the fol-  
lowing manner:—An incision is made between  
the ribs, and an orifice opened to admit the air  
into the chest outside of the diseased lung—so  
that no air will be drawn into that lung through  
the windpipe at all. The lung will collapse  
and remain perfectly quiescent, and in that state  
can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or  
removed altogether. As there is a partition be-  
tween the sides of the lungs, while one of them  
cures its action, the other goes on with its or-  
dinary functions. The operation is neither dif-  
ficult nor painful, and may be performed upon  
a person in the last stages of a consumption,  
without danger—as a person in that state would  
bear the operation better than one in robust  
health. The plan appears to be feasible, from  
the very fact that nature does sometimes effect  
a cure by the very same process (drying up  
one lung) and it is the only method by which  
a cure is ever effected. If this plan succeeds  
it will be the greatest discovery in the art of  
healing, in modern times.

**ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.**—An Irish officer of  
distinction, attended a ball, but was not as pro-  
ficient in dancing, as in the use of his sword.  
While standing up in a cotillon, his partner called  
his attention to a young man opposite, who  
had previously exhibited much skill as a dancer,  
in the act of mimicking the movements of the of-  
ficer, who was of gigantic proportions. A little  
observation convinced him that it was the inten-  
tion of the young gallant to ridicule him; and  
therefore, stepping up towards him, he inquired  
if that was his natural way of dancing? He an-  
swered that it was. Well, says the officer, if so,  
if I catch you dancing artificially, hereafter,  
I'll knock you down. The consequence was,  
that the fellow had to persist in his mimicry  
while he remained in the room.

**AGRICULTURE.**—The U. S. Gazette makes  
some very good remarks on the effect which the  
present state of the times will have in turning  
the attention of the people to agricultural pur-  
suits. That paper says, "The fertile, unculti-  
vated land, with which portions of our country  
abound, have been too much overlooked, and  
we presume will be more carefully looked after.  
The life of a farmer has more attractions, by far,  
and more solid substantial comforts, than the  
multitude seem willing to concede. Too many  
have, of late years, left their quiet and healthful  
pursuits, to crowd into the already over-crowd-  
ed cities: forsaking with most perverted tastes,  
the green fields and fine atmosphere of the coun-  
try, for the dust and noise, and confined air that  
is found in streets and alleys. We think atten-  
tion will be now strongly turned to the cultiva-  
tion of the soil, by thousands whom the embar-  
assments of the times have deprived of em-  
ployment, and as a consequence, provisions of  
every kind, will be more abundant, and cheap-  
er. It is time the current should set the other  
way, if the distress under which the whole coun-  
try now suffers, has the tendency to divert la-  
bor into its more appropriate channels, we may  
find that even this affliction has not been with-  
out its advantages.

**Ingenious Smuggling.**—The following ac-  
count of an ingenious mode of smuggling be-  
tween Switzerland and France is related by  
Mr. Cooper in his recent tour in those two coun-  
tries.—On a recent occasion a cart loaded with  
split wood (larch), had safely passed the door  
of one of the frontier custom-houses, driven by  
a peasant, who appeared to be one driving a  
very common burden to his own home. The  
cart, however, was stopped, and the wood un-  
loaded. While reloading, for nothing but wood  
was found, one stick attracted attention. It was  
muddy as if it had fallen into the road. The  
mud, however, in the eye of the douanier, had  
a suspicious air about it; it seemed as if it was  
smeared on, and on examining it closely, two  
seams were discovered, which it had been  
loped the mud would conceal. The billet had  
been split in two, hollowed, and re-united by  
means of pegs. On opening it the cavity was  
found to contain no less than seventy Geneva  
gold watches.

The New York Legislature passed a suspen-  
sion bill to be in force one year, but the small  
bill law was not repealed, although the whigs  
pushed hard for it. In regard to suspension,  
there may be a great difference of opinion.—  
But to us it is most singular that any Legisla-  
ture should confer on a certain number of in-  
dividuals the privilege of refusing to pay their  
debts, or any part of them, for the space  
of one year. If a certain number of farmers,  
mechanics, merchants, or day laborers had  
asked the New York Legislature to pass an ac-  
t exononerating them from the penalties of the law  
in refusing to pay their debts for one year, think  
you, reader, their prayer would have been grant-  
ed? If our Legislature should grant this priv-  
ilege to our banks, other corporations and as-  
sociations, and private individuals, might de-  
mand the same exemption. To carry out the

principle of suspension, pass a law by which  
every citizen would not be required to pay any  
debts or fulfil his contracts for one year. This  
would make a division of the Constitution and  
Laws, and give every man his share!—East  
Republican.

**THE BEN SHERROD STEAMBOAT.** The de-  
struction of this boat by fire, accompanied by the  
loss of a HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES, has cre-  
ated as might be expected, a strong sensation  
throughout the country, and more especially in  
the vicinity of the disaster. At Natchez on the  
16th ult. a meeting was held at which the fol-  
lowing among other resolutions were adopted.  
It is plain that this awful calamity is attribut-  
able to INTemperance, connected with its very  
appropriate concomitant, STEAM BOAT RACING.  
—Thus it is that Rum slays not only its im-  
mediate victims, but others; destroying the inno-  
cent with the guilty.

"Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Cas-  
tleman of the steamboat Ben Sherrod, in per-  
mitting a course so reprehensible to be pursued  
by his officers and crew, and in not ordering his  
boat to be run on shore, immediately on dis-  
covering her to be on fire, reflects on him the  
greatest dishonor, not only as a commander, but  
as a man justly entitled him to the indignation  
and censure of the whole community.

"Resolved, That we view with feelings of  
horror and disgust, the conduct of Capt. Dough-  
erty of the steamboat Alton, on the occasion of  
the loss of the Ben Sherrod, that his conduct  
was as disgraceful as it was cruel and inhuman,  
and such as should meet with universal censure  
and condemnation, and further, that if it were pos-  
sible to obtain the evidence of his conduct as it  
was on that occasion; he ought to be publicly  
prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

"Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Dough-  
erty of the steamboat Alton, was barbarous and  
inhuman and base enough not only to insure for  
him the undisguised contempt and reprobation  
of his fellow men, but to place him, if it were  
possible, below the level of his species."

The Rev. Rowland Hill, has the following  
remarks. "What sort of an evil is a sectarian  
spirit? It is the cruel iron wedge of the devil's  
own learning, to separate Christians from each  
other. Christians thereby become like divid-  
ed armies."

**Augusta Ga. March 26.**—A large black  
spot is now distinctly visible to the naked eye  
upon the Sun's disc. Thousands of specula-  
tions are there in regard to these spots. The  
most rational explanation of these spots is given  
by Dr. Herschell, who supposes them to be  
the opaque body of the sun seen through its  
luminous atmosphere.—*Courier.*

**Hard Times.** At a recent sale of furniture  
belonging formerly to one of the great men of  
the day, but now broken to pieces in the crash;  
are the following:—

1 very superb bedstead and rich striped dam-  
ask or tabinet curtains, full silk fringe, gold  
corners—altogether a very splendid article,  
made in London, and cost £500 sterling  
(\$2500).  
1 silk coverlet to match.  
1 alabaster temple, with bronze of Napoleon.  
1 brass hydraulic wash stand, very elegant,  
cost \$75.  
1 chandelier, very rich English cut glass, in  
order—cost \$300.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"The Spaniards have a proverb, that 'drink-  
ing water neither makes a man sick, or in debt,  
nor his wife a widow. It deserves to be noted  
'with a white stone,' and I wish it were written  
in letters of gold over the door of every inn by  
the road side in our country.

From the Boston Statesman.  
**Candid Reasoning.**—The present calamitous  
state of our country, and especially of our  
financial affairs, is to every man a subject of  
deep concern. An evil exists which is widely  
extended and most painfully felt by all; but in-  
stead of increasing the difficulty, as many are  
prone to do, by heaping censure and reproach  
upon the government as the guilty cause of all  
we suffer, let us meet the evil manfully, and if  
we can avert it, do so; but if not, quietly sub-  
mit to it until we can remove it, or abate its se-  
verity.

What is the cause of the embarrassments we  
now suffer, is an inquiry of great moment. The  
question is often asked, why is money so plenty  
at one time and so scarce at another? And  
why is property in such demand at one time,  
and trade so flourishing and prosperous, and  
not at another? And these questions are said  
to be involved in great doubt and difficulty.—  
But we think otherwise, and the reason of the  
remark and doubt edly is, that men are prone to  
overlook the obvious and real causes of things,  
and to look for others more remote, too often  
assuming that the causes of events, deemed im-  
portant, must, of course, lie beyond common  
observation.

The present embarrassed state of affairs,  
which has been so wantonly and unjustly charg-  
ed upon our government, by some, perhaps,  
through ignorance, and by others, who knew  
the charge to be false at the time they made it,

may be easily explained. We need not go up  
to the clouds nor into the deep for reasons.—  
The immediate cause of the difficulty is simply  
and only the excessive trade that has been car-  
ried on for years past in our country, through  
the length and breadth of it, by men too eager  
to become rich. The direct and immediate  
cause of this overtrading, has been the plenti-  
fulness of money; and the cause next back of  
that is the undue multiplication of Banks.—  
These causes, with such others as they have  
drawn in their train, are adequate to all the evils  
we suffer, and have produced them; and it is  
useless and unphilosophical to look further.—  
Without these causes, the embarrassments which  
we now so severely feel would not have existed.  
And the strongest objection that can be brought  
against this view of the subject, is that the so-  
lution of the difficulty is too simple. The fact  
is, that while men manage rightly their individ-  
ual concerns, the government, were they ever  
so evilly disposed, cannot enact laws consistent  
with the constitution, that will cause much, if  
any, embarrassment in the regular trade of the  
country. In regard to the multiplication of  
banks, the fact is that where a number of in-  
dividuals have been disaffected by a refusal of  
accommodation at some of the older banks, sus-  
pecting that impartiality had not been practised  
towards them, the course has been to petition  
for a new one.

These applications having been generally  
successful, banks have been greatly multiplied,  
and of course are in the hands, principally, of  
money borrowers; the directors and stockhold-  
ers being the largest debtors. This, of course,  
led to an unnatural extension of trade, altogeth-  
er beyond the actual means of those who con-  
ducted it. Credit took the place of capital.—  
Everything that was bought and sold in the  
market assumed an unreal value. The prop-  
erty of some men was greatly overrated, and  
others reputed to be rich were in fact insolvent.  
Had there not been ten dollars in circulation,  
where there has been fifty, for years past, the  
disastrous state of affairs which now exists and  
threatens to continue, would never have hap-  
pened. If a man has a thousand dollars in his  
pocket, he can, of course, give more for an ar-  
ticle than if he had but a hundred, and will do  
so. In this flush of money men were tempted  
to buy much that they did not want, and to pay  
too much for what they did buy. The mania  
for trade was unparalleled—stores and ware-  
houses became too small, and streets too narrow  
for the expansion of enterprise. Not content  
with ordinary gains, which satisfied their fathers,  
and made them rich, men almost without dis-  
tinction, embarked in every species of specula-  
tion as well as of regular trade. Those who  
once would have been satisfied with ten thou-  
sand dollars as the end of their acquisitions, now  
talked of half a million as the least that would  
satisfy them.

Large investments were made in lands in the  
East and in the West—joint-stock companies,  
of every name, and for almost every purpose,  
were formed throughout the land. A train of  
expenses, corresponding with this visionary ac-  
cumulation of wealth, was of course to be in-  
curred. A style of living, which in other times  
would have gratified every wish, was now tame  
and contracted. The stride in many cases was  
almost literally from the stool to the sofa. Lux-  
uries and articles of taste and ornament, rather  
than those of comfort and convenience, engross-  
ed attention. Even the precious metals—the  
real metallic currency so much needed to pay  
custom-house bonds, post-office charges, and  
other government dues, lost its image and sup-  
erscription, and was turned into articles for the  
sideboard and china closet. While this air-  
built, shadowy system was pursued, and fancy  
dreamed of wealth from every project and in-  
vestment, productive industry, forsaken and out  
of employ, stood idly by and laughed at the fate  
of the bubble.

But, says one, this is a very unsatisfactory  
account of the great national calamity we are  
now suffering. The real causes are the non-  
renewal of the charter of the United States  
Bank, and the specie circular—General Jack-  
son is the source of all the mischief, and Mr.  
Van Buren is treading in his steps; and follow-  
ing out the idea further, by way of illustration,  
they say the destruction of the United States  
Bank is the cause of the great multiplication of  
smaller banks, and of the consequent flood of  
paper money that has been scattered over our  
country like leaves in autumn. Now this is not  
true, and men of understanding know it; and  
men in the exercise of common candour will  
not assert it. Nothing more can be said of the  
non-renewal of the charter of the United States  
Bank, than that it may have been, in some mea-  
sure, the occasion of the multiplication of banks,  
and the consequent excessive issues of their  
bills; but in no sense is it the cause. This dis-  
tinction is a sound one, and will be admitted by  
every one who looks at the subject. Men have  
acted freely in their applications for charters for  
banks, and legislatures have acted as freely in  
granting them. No necessity has been laid up-  
on either by the want of a national bank. As  
well might the man who digs the saltpetre from  
the earth be charged with the blood that has  
been shed in our armies and navies; or the ar-  
tisan who makes the knife which is used by  
the assassin to kill his fellow-man, as for the



The view here taken of our subject derives much support from the fact, that the severe pressure which is experienced in this country, is now felt to an equal, if not a greater extent, in England, and other portions of the world.—Business in England as here, is at a dead stand. Merchants and bankers are failing, and the poorer classes are suffering with hunger, and yet *they have a national bank, and have had no specie circular.* The embarrassment, therefore, which is now felt in England, must of necessity have been brought about by other causes than those by which it is said ours has been produced. And as like effects are fairly referable to like causes, the simultaneous suffering in England, and in this country, of the same nature, and to a like extent, may fairly be attributed to the same common sense; and that is the OVER TRADE that has been carried on both here and there.—This we speak of as the proximate cause—as the link in the chain immediately connected with the effect.

From the Globe.

We take from the court journal of the scrub aristocracy, (the Commercial Advertiser of New York,) the following confession of the ostentatious pretension which has brought the city to its present distressed condition. It is the only word of truth that has yet been spoken on the subject by that press, and we suppose it has ventured to utter it now because it assumes to say it in the way of jest: "*many a true word is spoken in jest.*"

"Amidst all the extravagance which has marked the recent years of prosperity, in no branch of domestic economy has there been such mischievous prodigality, as in regard to household servants, particularly cooks and chambermaids. People have been growing rich—wealth has been pouring into the lap of enterprise wave after wave, as it were, of gold—until fearful of the advancing tide, the richer

lady to know how to make a pudding than to play the guitar; and forgetting also, that a thoroughbred lady need never neglect the oversight of her kitchen; but too many of our matrons

“The consequences of this state of things have been of manifold evil. Amid all these displays of wealth and luxury, wages have been matters of which no thought has been taken.—those who were living at the rate of ten, fifteen and twenty thousand dollars per annum, had neither time nor occasion to count shillings in so small an affair as the wages of a cook or chambermaid, and they have been permitted to regulate their own prices. Their employers, moreover, taking no thought of their kitchens, have left their domestics to work as much or as little as they chose; and instead of insisting upon the performance of their duties as matters of right and duty, they have yet farther aggravated the evil by alternate coaxing and bribery.—Last year we knew a lady, in addition to the most extravagant wages, to lavish presents of twenty dollar shawls, and other largesses. We need not add that this year, the polished mirrors, and Persian carpets, and Parisian settees and chairs, and bedsteads, have been swept away by the assignees.

"We have been striving to obtain a cook these five weeks—one who could at least boil a potato, broil a steak, and do the washing of a small family. The name of the applicants is legion; but the whole tribe have become inflated with such false notions, that it is the next most difficult thing to finding the northwest passage, to obtain one with whom you can get along.—One cannot do this, and another cannot cook."

now is, she might return again to Mrs. Gossamer's, when she comes back to the city in the fall. "An excellent place that," said she: "Mrs. Gossamer thinks as well of her help as she does of any body. But how many must I wash for?" Why for the family, to be sure.—We have four of us; yourself, the nurse, and waiter." Indeed! and I'll not do it for any body else. Wash for me, and I'll wash for you."

*Chase Extraordinary.*—[From the Picton (N. S.) Bee, 17th ult.]—The schooner Oceanus, was last week furnished by the General Mining Association, with a cargo of coal, bound to Boston. A Mr. Sheffield, of New York, the charterer, called on Monday, at the office of Messrs. Ross & Primrose, the company's Agents, for a bill of the cargo, saying that he

*The Great Regulator.*—It is a curious fact that the largest city in the United States, where the paper currency has assumed the worst of all possible shapes—where SHIN PLASTERS are issued and used, is Philadelphia, *the very spot*

The following extract from a very interesting and agreeable book of travels, just published, entitled "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petree, and the Holy Land," by an American, is a beautiful and striking illustration of the effect of General Jackson's administration, in estimating the character of our country in the estimation of foreign nations. The author has justly said, that he "would rather travel under the name of an American than with any other known in Europe." Who that has travelled in Europe, Asia, or Africa, has not felt his patriotism, his love of country, warm at the proud attitude which every step in his rambles has taught him to feel the administration of General Jackson had assumed for us in our foreign relations? Our late controversy with France was one of those events which has secured for us abroad a character for energy, power, and justice, altogether superior to the truckling spirit of commerce which Europeans have, heretofore, unfairly and disparagingly attributed to Americans. To this controversy our author alludes in the following extract. He had just returned to Cairo, from a voyage up the Nile.

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*The Great Lakes—Filling up of Lake Superior*

Lake Erie, from similar causes, is also filling up. This sheet of water is two hundred and seventy miles in length, 60 in breadth and two hundred fathoms in depth. It is gradually becoming shallower. Long Point, for example, has, in three years, gained no less than three miles on the water. On its southern shore, serious encroachments have been made, in many

and captains than warlike France; we have more A. M's, A. B's, D. D's, LL. D's, &c., than learned Germany; every man assumes some title; any one above a boot black is an esquire; even the ladies come in for their share

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

**Public Opinion.**—The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, in mentioning several individuals at Washington, among whom are the Secretary of the Treasury, and two other heads of Departments, utters the following language:

This is copied by the New York Star, under the title of "public opinion." Having no concern with the partisan aspect of the case, we shall leave the other persons mentioned to take care of themselves, and shall confine our remarks to Mr. Woodbury; and here we shall not offer any defence of him as a politician, as we do not happen to agree with him on all political questions." "Can a schoolboy be found, who does not understand arithmetic better than Mr. Woodbury?" "Would any planter permit him to be his overseer?" Here is a precious guide for the public! Here is a fine fellow for a political teacher! Here is a capital conductor of a public press! Did he ever see any thing beyond the town of Columbia in South Carolina? Did he ever read any thing excepting a nullification tract, or some stump speech of General Hamilton? Did he ever commune with minds more enlightened than those of overseers of plantations, or the slaves whom they oversee? We can inform him of a few things, which have actually transpired in the world, notwithstanding that his telescope could not reach far enough to see them.

filled.

And such a man as this is rated below a

"Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,  
And the sad burden of some merry song."

Her intellectual giant is supposed by some to be Mr Calhoun. But this honor belongs to Mr. M'Duffie; for though the former has a keen and rapid perception of details, he is immeasurably behind the latter in powers of combination. Mr. M'Duffie generalizes like a giant, but draws his magnificent conclusions from false premises, and is therefore wrong headed. Mr.

They are eminently declamatory, but eminently superficial. But the power of such style over the human mind has passed away, at least with a large portion of the U. States. The majority of American citizens may be convinced by the best fixed habit of Mr. Jones.

of Hayne or Preston. They may seek amusement from fine acting on the stage, but they seek conviction from argument in the Senate House.

When this Columbia Microscope is disposed to draw another portrait of Mr. Woodbury, we would refer them to some New Hampshire school-boy for information.

*Extra Session of the Legislature.* The Eastern Argus has come out in favor of an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose, principally, of imposing further restrictions upon our Banks.

confidence in them by the community, and by each other, by reducing their issues to half or two thirds the present legal amount—2dly, to forbid the making any dividend while specie payments are suspended—and 3d, to prohibit the sale or disposition of any specie until specie

To such additional restrictions no objection can be made, we think, by citizens generally; the public should have all possible against us; and all necessary safeguards against frauds; and were our Legislature now in session we would willingly and heartily co-operate with the Argus in urging this subject upon their immediate attention. But we seriously doubt whether the people of this State would justify the act of calling an extra session of the Legislature for this especial purpose. The present state of things is extraordinary, but what could the Legislature do, towards affording relief, the great object to be attained, were it in session? The banks understand the laws, they know their duty under present circumstances, and the liabilities they have already incurred or may incur; what more is to be done than to enforce the laws, or if necessity shall prove to have been stronger than written law, we make no doubt that an enlightened Legislature, after the warmth of excitement and passion has given place to reflection and cool reason, will do all just justice. Were the Legislature now together, from what we know of the feelings and past course of members, we should sooner expect to see the charters of all non specie paying banks revoked, than an imposition of further restrictions. *Legalized suspension* we believe to be unconstitutional. Banks no more than individuals, now fulfil their contracts; the principle that relieves one relieves the other from similar engagements. If one kind of corporations can be by law exempt from the operations of law, so may another, and every individual by the same principle.

It seems to us that it is best to let things take their natural course, and that an extra session of the Legislature is not desirable for a great many reasons.

"Want thome maple thugar?" said a little fisting urchin who dropped in yesterday with a basket full of maple sugar jinecracks. "We just do, my lad—what do you ask?" "A thilling a hunk?"—"Who made it?" "My thidder Luthinda—and she told me to give the head eater in the pintum offits a goth of a great gob." "Oh she did, did she? Well, if she's as sweet as her sugar, she's one of them fine comendments in creation." "Yeh'tem?" "And tell her the same lover of sweet things will soon overtake her!" "Coth, the the coth'd, and goin' to be notched next week to Jim Barney." The lad laid upon the table a thumping great piece of this congealed nectar and honey, made in the shape of a heart, and vanished in the twinkling of a bedpost. Miss Succharina Dolcissima Lucinda, we owe you one.—[Northern paper.

*Important from Mexico.*—Capt Baker, of schr Mechanic, arrived at New Orleans, who sailed from Metamoros on the 16th ult, states that when he left that place the current report was that all the American vessels with their crews and passengers, that had been previously

captured and imprisoned, were liberated by order of Gen. Bustamante, who had promptly arrested the Commodore of the Mexican fleet, and confined him at Vera Cruz, on a charge of capturing these vessels contrary to law and orders. It is also believed that General Santa Anna was still living on his plantation.—*Boston Journal*.

We learn from the Saco Democrat, that in consequence of the Treasurer of the town of Biddeford neglecting to loan the Surplus Revenue of said town, agreeably to a vote of the town, the inhabitants of Biddeford have had another meeting, and appointed a Board of Commissioners to loan said money. Some of the citizens, opposed to such a disposition of it, have published a protest against the same.

*Border Difficulties.*—Ebenezer L. Greeley, employed by the County Commissioners to take the Census of Madawasca, was arrested while in the discharge of his duty, by two Justices of the Peace for the Province of New Brunswick, and by them sent to the Woodstock jail. On his arrival at Woodstock, the Sheriff, who is doubtless a very sensible man, would not receive the prisoner, but gave him his liberty. — *Jerome.*

Mr. Greeley has returned to Madawasca to finish taking the census. *We calculate* our Whig neighbor will perform prodigies of valor in his paper on the receipt of this news. — *Bangor Post.*

On Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Jas. Berges was passing from Charlestown to Boston, he was attacked and knocked down by a man on the bridge with the intention, as he supposes of robbing him; the ruffian, after striking Mr. B. perceiving a gentleman and lady

There are to redeem the all the other for specie, as of other bills of these species elapsed since call it, and in case of ena there is any public are n themselves. The enemy. Forbearance should be so isting laws means of pro fraud of the much longer to the forbear means put in opinion some people that t at defiance, the law.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 13, 1837.

There are three Banks only in this State that continue to redeem their bills in specie, and the combination of all the other banks in the State, and the premium paid for specie, as it is called, which means the depreciation of other bills, will soon drive out of circulation the bills of these specie paying banks. Several weeks have now elapsed since the temporary suspension, as the Banks call it, and if any measures are being used for the purpose of enabling banks to resume specie payments, if there is any prospect or probability of its being done, the public are not permitted to know any thing about it. It seems that the banks are determined to take care of themselves. Be it so. Let us learn a lesson even from the enemy. Let the people take care of themselves. Forbearance has its limits, and to be exercised long there should be some hope of amendment or redress. The existing laws have provided for the people but scanty means of protecting themselves against the cupidity or fraud of the Banks if not directed by honest men. How much longer the conduct of the Banks will entitle them to the forbearance of the people, and a delay to use the means put into their hands, remains to be seen. In our opinion something ought soon to be done to assure the people that the Banks are not disposed to set the people at defiance, and force them to the remedies provided by the law.

It has been the desire of the present administration to make specie the basis of our currency, and for this purpose restrictions have been imposed upon the issuing of small bills in several States. This restriction has met with the most violent opposition by the whigs as a party, though the more intelligent among them have acknowledged its propriety and advocated its adoption. Had it been carried into full effect throughout the country we should not have been troubled with the suspension of specie payments. Its effect would have been to have curtailed the excessive issue of the banks, and thus saved them from the ruin which now threatens them. Yet the whigs call specie a humbug and bank bills money, and expect their party to swallow such trash for truth. This is a very convenient mode of treating disagreeable truths to call them humbings. With our opponents, democracy is a great humbug, and of course all democratic measures—everything which has a tendency to secure the rights of the great body of the people—to restrain the oppression of the overbearing and insolent, is a humbug. The people however are not to be frightened or enfold by mere names. They are beginning to feel their power and to make it felt. They are beginning to understand their rights and are determined to assert and maintain them.

**Hail Storm.** A part of the town of Sumner in this County was visited by one of the most severe and destructive hail storms on the afternoon of Friday before last, of which we ever before heard. Its ravages were not very extensive, but within its limits it raged with the utmost fury. The hail stones were of unusual size, resembling jagged masses of ice. All the glass exposed to its fury was of course broken, the trees were stripped of their foliage and are now as naked as they were in the winter. One man informed us that on the sides of the hills the surface of the earth was swept off as low as the plough had ever been. Fences and even stone walls were carried off. In one place the hail was piled up to the depth of four feet, and on the Monday after the storm it was in many places two feet deep, though we had had three days of mild warm weather. In some places channels were ploughed by the rain and hail to the depth of four or five feet through the hard ground. Its width was narrow, but we have not learnt the extent of its length. It passed through the north part of Buckfield and the south of Hartford.

During the last presidential contest and before that time many of the whig papers deprecated having the sins of the Bank charged upon their party. They said that the Bank was evil, and that it was wrong to rake open its sins. Many of them even went so far as to speak of the conduct of that institution in the terms which it deserved, and denounced its conduct in no very measured language. We said then as we say now that the evidence of its bribery and corruption was too strong to be got over and that it had forfeited all claims to the confidence of the people. If it had triumphed then it would have ruled us forever. If the present pressure could, as the whigs hope, extort another charter from the people, they would have little left worth contending for. Our objections and national legislation would be a mere farce. Congress would have only to register the edicts of the money power, and all who dared resist or disobey would be crushed by its vengeance. It is therefore cheering to find the democracy of our country so firmly united and so unanimous on this subject. We feel perfectly safe in resting the contest upon this issue Bank or no Bank.

### Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris are requested to meet at the Court house in this town on Saturday the Seventeenth instant at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing two delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Augusta on the 29th of June, and also the same number to attend the County Convention.

June 10, 1836.

**American Citizens declared Pirates.**—We learn from a slip from the office of the N. Orleans Pleasure, dated the 21st inst. that the scur. Lady Hope had arrived there from Matamoros with the important intelligence that the crews and passengers of the Julius Caesar and Champion had been tried for Piracy condemned and imprisoned. The Texan schooner Independence had been captured and carried into Vera Cruz. Capt. Wheelwright was killed. The U. S. sloop-of-war Boston was off the Brazos on the 14th, and had repentedly demanded the release of the American vessels Cora, Leonidas, Mechanic, Rob Roy, Porpoise, Champion and Julius Caesar, from the Mexican authorities, captured by their fleet. As her commander was unable to obtain any satisfaction he had sailed for Pensacola.

In addition to the above we learn from the Mobile Commercial Register, that in consequence of the capture of the Gen. Urrea a number of American trading vessels had been captured in the Gulf. The whole of our naval force under Com. Dall was under sailing orders from Pensacola. The Independence was captured after a fight of about four hours. Col. Wharton, the Texas Minister to this country was on board, and is, of course, a prisoner.

The New York Express in a postscript says—"We learn from Capt. Thompson (formerly sailing master of the Texan schooner of war Independence) who came passenger in the Ann Eliza, at this port, from Vera Cruz, that Capt. Wheelwright was only slightly wounded by a splinter in the abdomen."

**Small Bills.** The Statesman says the legislature will find it expedient and even necessary to repeal the law of the last session prohibiting the circulation of small bills, because, it says, the small bills are the poor man's money. This is genuine unadulterated federalism: Irredeemable, depreciated one dollar bills are good enough for the poor, in the opinion of the whigs, who turn up their honorable noses and ask—"what right have the poor to silver dollars and half dollars, which are worth ten or twelve per cent. more than paper, and which the rich whig merchants want to send to England to pay their debts? Paper dollars, worth ten cents less, are good enough for the poor." No, Mr. Statesman, Silver is "the currency of the democracy" and silver they will have. They want no more depreciated paper than they can help, and you may be well assured that the present democratic legislature will neither suffer what silver there is in circulation to be crowded out by "shin plasters," nor by a repeal of the small bill law. The "poor" must have silver, and not worthless rags, and silver they will have.—[N. H. Patriot.

The federal papers are boasting with great exultation and glee, that specie is leaving the country for England, by almost every packet. This exhibits the character of the whig merchants and bankers in their true light. They threatened a rebellion in New York and Boston, because the government asked for specie in the payment of the dues, and which alone the constitution and the laws authorize the government officers to receive. Yes, they threatened to tear down, to demolish the custom houses and post offices, because a compliance with the laws was insisted on—and yet they find no difficulty in procuring specie to send out to Europe. England must have gold and silver, and our whig merchants and bankers are furnishing it; whilst they will not pay a dollar to their own government, and even refuse it to American mechanics and laborers who hold their worthless promise to pay. But according to the whig doctrine, depreciated paper dollars are good enough for poor men.—[N. H. Patriot.

The Boston Atlas has repeated the assertion of the New York Express, that the law does not make it compulsory on the Postmaster General to demand specie for postages. Mr. Webster says—

"If Congress were to pass forth stridently on the subject, they could not make the law more conclusive than it now is, that nothing should be received in payment of duties but specie."

The whole strength of Government, he was of opinion, ought to be put forth to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the government in the legal currency of the country."

The laws of Congress with regard to receiving "duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, is that they shall not be 'collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury Notes—or in notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in said legal currency of the United States.'—Boston Post.

**FARMING.** The storms by which the commercial world is convulsed, are calculated to reconcile thousands to their farms who had grown impatient at the contrast presented between their certain means of comfortable independence and the apparent riches suddenly resulting from lucky speculations. Sun never shone upon a class of men possessing more fully all the earthly means of social happiness and solid prosperity than the Agriculturists of this republic; and the "gifts of God are lavished vainly" indeed upon that Farmer who barter the blessings within his reach for imaginary happiness with the possession of wealth acquired by the thousand gambling speculations whose pernicious effects have temporarily paralyzed the business of the country.

A new process has been discovered at Strasburg by means of which a white crystallized sugar is produced in twelve hours from beet-root, and which does not require any further refining. This invention is the more curious, as neither any acids or chemical agency is employed in this remarkable operation, and the use of animal black is entirely dispensed with. It has also the advantage of saving 25 per cent. in the consumption of fuel. The new process is applicable in all the present manufactures of sugar, with the exception of those upon the principle of dessication of the beet-root. The inventor is M. Edward Stolle, who, though not more than twenty-four years of age, is already highly distinguished for his experiments in chemistry, and his works in polite literature.

"Is not gaining a victory the most glorious thing in the world?" observed a lady to the Duke of Wellington, at the time of the occupation of Paris by the allies. The Duke replied, "It is the greatest of all calamities except a defeat." A memorable saying.

**Season of Plenty.** It is expected that if the weather ordinarily favorable during the succeeding summer that many articles of agricultural produce will be uncommonly plentiful. In the first place, very many young men, originally from the country, who have been lately

turned out of employment at the factories, will return to their paternal dwellings, and become tillers of the soil. Hence they will not only improve their health, but cause the harvest to be greater than usual, just in proportion to this amount of additional labor. Hay, grain, and all the products of the earth will be proportionably increased, and bank paper proportionally diminished. In the second place, thousands of young girls, who to the great grief of their mothers, in many instances, formerly left their homes to labor in a factory, being lately turned out of employ, will now enjoy a whole year of holidays at home—assisting in dairy affairs, making butter and cheese, growing plump and healthy, and becoming productive laborers both for themselves and the community. Many of them will get married to the young men above spoken of, and they will conclude, after settling on a snug little farm, that the farmer's life, is, after all, the most independent and happiest that can be found. B. Post.

**Hidden Treasure Found.**—The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate states that a wooden box containing four hundred and forty nine doubloons of gold coin, amounting to near \$7,500, was found on the farm of John Douglas, Esq., in the northern part of the County on Monday last. The fortunate finder was the overseer of Mr. Douglas by the name of Monday. The box was much decayed, and from the length of time the deposit must have remained a secret. Probably no one will claim it.

**Suicide.**—Joseph Snow, about 24 years of age, shot himself in Dorchester, on Saturday evening. The fatal deed is attributed to a disappointment in love. If so, his rash deed proves that the lady who rejected his addresses acted wisely, for a man who could be so silly as to think of killing himself for a woman, in this fertile land, where the article is as plenty as apple tree blossoms, would make a poor stick of a husband.—[Bost. Statesman.

**The Ruling passion.**—It is related the Tailor, the stockjobber, who died a number of years ago in London, worth one hundred thousand pounds sterling, invested in government stock—was so puerous that he had allowed himself the common necessities of life. A few days before his decease, when it became evident that he could live but a few days longer, he sent for the officers of the parish, in which he lived—who found the old man on a wretched bed in a garret, with nought to eat but a rasler of bacon and potatoes, of which he asked them to partake. One of them accepted the offer, upon which he desired an old crone, who served him in various capacities to broil another—but on finding that their was nothing more in the house, he severely reprimanded her for not having his larger supplied with at least a quarter of a pound of bacon, to cut into rashers whenever it was wanted for company. He then informed the parish officers, that he had bequeathed in his will one thousand pounds for the relief of the poor—and eagerly inquired if they would not allow him a discount for prompt payment. This being agreed to, he with much apparent satisfaction, immediately gave them a check on his banker for nine hundred and fifty pounds! And after declaring that he had made an excellent bargain, he breathed his last.

### MARRIED.

In this town, May 21, by Rev. Wm. F. Farrington, Mr. Thomas Chase, formerly of Livermore, to Miss Eliza Whipple of this town.

### DIED.

In Paris, 6th inst. Mr. Alanson Briggs. In which dispensation of Providence, a wife and children are left to mourn the loss of a most affectionate husband and parent, and the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, a devoted and useful brother, and a large circle of friends, a trusty friend and truly honest man. Comm.

### NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore Kirrey Gray, text, being No. 14 of Sergeant's Temperance. (Paris, June 2, 1837.—34w4)

### Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately, and all indebted by Note of more than one year standing must pay the same forthwith. THOSE WHO NEGLECT THIS NOTICE WILL INEVITABLY BE SUBJECTED TO COST. The subscriber is called upon to pay his debts and is therefore obliged to call upon all indebted to him to make payment.

The subscriber will also sell the Stand which he now occupies in Paris, consisting of a small House, Barn, and Blacksmith's Shop, with the land appertaining hereto. It is a good stand for a Blacksmith or other Mechanic, and will be sold at a bargain. If not previously disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction on the premises on the fourth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SUMNER HALE.

Paris, June 13th, 1837.

### Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloth and W. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool. Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills. Wool manufactured at the fallives.—Satinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard. ZACHA. GIBSON. Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 44

### Commissioners' Notice.

THIS undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BRACKETT,

late of Brownfield, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh of April current, is allowed to such creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield, on last Saturday of July, August, and September, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days.

ZACHA. GIBSON. Brownfield, April 28th, 1837. 41

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that their Lands are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Non-Residents,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Deficiency for 1836, Tax for 1837, Town Tax, State Tax, County Tax, Total.
Zachues McAllister,	23	4 100	\$ 43	35
John Knight,	63	4 100	100	1,90
Owners unknown, part of	1	60	200	1,72
Do. do. 2-3 of 13	4	60	40	35
Do. do. 1-2 of 18	5	50	80	26
Do. do. part of 5	2	3	125	1,07
Do. do. part of 4	2	1	6	5
Enos Head, Agent,	43	4 100	50	43
Do. do. 1-2 falling Mill	5	1 100	60	52
Do. do. 1-2 falling Mill	20	17		

Unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the farm of Joseph Basset in said Lovell at one o'clock P. M. of said day, so much of said Land as will be necessary to pay said Taxes and all legal charges.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Deputy Collector

Lovell, May 16, 1837. 41

### To whom it may concern:

THIS certifies that I have this day voluntarily relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my children Hannah Marshall, William Marshall, Abigail Marshall, and Zeke Marshall, minors, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services by them performed; and all of their earnings or wages after this date; and hereby permit any and all persons to employ any or either of my said children, and to pay them or either of them for any and all services by them performed; hereon by ratifying all contracts, settlements and payments made with and to my said children relating to their said services;—and I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting my said children on my account, as I shall not pay the debts of their contracting after this date.

SAMUEL MARSHALL.

Attest, Jed'h Burbank,

Bethel, May 17, 1836. 3w41

### Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, viz:—One Note dated September 1, 1836, running to Davis Variel and Nathaniel Small for \$33 00, and interest, due in four months from date, and an endorsement on it of \$4 00; one of the same date for \$33 00, and interest, due in eight months;—one of \$24 00, and interest, due in one year from date;—as I have received no value therefor and shall not pay the same. JOSEPH FOSTER, Livermore, May 22, 1837. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the last will and testament of

SAMUEL DUNHAM,

late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ANTEPASS DURELL, in Woodstock, May 23, 1837. 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HENRY BERRY,

late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ANTEPASS DURELL, in Denmark, May 23, 1837. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JAMES STARR, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Jackson late of Jay in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate: Ordered, That the said James Starr give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

### At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MAHALA BUCK, Administratrix on the estate of Henry E. Buck late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration on the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

### At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

MARY S. STEVENS, widow of Phineas Stevens, late of Hallowell in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased, Ordered.

That the said Petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

### BENJAMIN GOULD, Jr.

late of Carthage, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJAMIN GOULD, in Carthage, May 23, 1837. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS BRACKETT,

late of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to STEPHEN SAUNDERSON JR. in Sweden, May 24, 1837. 3w42

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEVALL CROCKETT,

GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, May 17, 1837. 41

CAUTION.—This is to caution all persons against purchasing certain Notes of hand running from the subscriber to Geo. W. Bachelier, one for \$26 71, dated Dec. 1, 1833, payable in two years, and six months;—one for \$30 00, dated May 23th, 1837, payable in July next, as I have not received one cent for the above Notes and therefore shall not pay them.

T. G. CLARK.

Sumner, June 10, 1837.—3441

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes assessed upon the following lots of land within the town of Weld for the year 1836, and committed to the subscriber to collect, are unpaid, viz:—

OWNERS,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value,
unknown,	18	1 183	33
do	18	2 183	33
do	18	3 183	33
do	18	4 183	33
do	18	5 183	33
do	18	6 183	33
do	18	7 183	33
do	18	8 183	33
do	18	9 183	33
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do	18	11 183	33
do	18	12 183	33
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do	18	97 183	33
do	18	98 183	33
do	18	99 183	33
do	18	100 183	33



